

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE

COMING CIVILIZATION

Thirteenth Year

No. 1

National Edition (4 pages), 50 cents a Year in Advance  
Wisconsin Edition (8 pages), \$1.00 a Year; Six Months 50 cents

PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA



Ten Weeks Ten Cents to New Subscribers Only in Advance,  
by Mail or at Office. For Bundle Rates See Page 4

ESTABLISHED 1893

WHOLE NUMBER 614

## Humpty Dumpty May Have a Great Fall

By Victor L. Berger.

THE most burning question for Milwaukee today is the question of home rule. Without home rule, hardly any progress is possible in the municipal affairs of Milwaukee. The present charter is a document framed over fifty years ago, entirely inadequate for the needs of a modern city, and since then patched up by immeasurable special laws.

The result is a chaotic mass of decisions resulting in the conflicting opinions of all kinds of lawyers, which are a God-send to the grafters, the boodlers and to the injunction fiends. The present condition is a fruitful field for the enemies of good government and of all progress—a good field for exploiters of the type of Thomas J. Neacy.

As matters now stand, the eternal running to the legislature for laws to meet the requirements of the city, becomes an absolute necessity.

And for every one of these laws the friends of good government, of honesty and decency have to fight their way against the representatives and lobbyists of special interests. And since special interest is fortified with the best lawyers and with plenty of boodle to bribe or buy up the members of the legislature, especially those from the country districts, who have no interest in Milwaukee—good government, honesty and decency have a slim chance indeed.

\* \* \*

Nor is this all. Since everything is decided by the legislature, everything must be postponed until the legislature meets, which is once in two years. No matter how urgent may be the necessity for a measure, it must be postponed until the legislature meets.

This acts as a wet blanket even upon its most ardent friends, and it also has a tendency to make the revolutionary working class more revolutionary—to make them despise legal ways and legal procedure.

As for the rest, of course, anything that looks like "local patriotism" and civic pride, cannot possibly grow as long as everybody knows that every good purpose must be put on ice for two years or longer before good will can be translated into good deeds.

\* \* \*

This condition of things, moreover, helps the politicians, the boodlers and the grafters immeasurably.

For it is clear, they cannot be reached immediately. Atuses and bad conditions are entrenched "by law" and cannot be abolished, unless this is done by the legislature.

Therefore, naturally, graft and boodle are bound to thrive.

The lack of home rule is one of the chief reasons why American cities are known to have the rottenest administrations in the world.

We can readily understand why public service corporations, manufacturers who have special axes to grind, and devils who make a business of bribing aldermen and public officials, should support this state of affairs.

We can readily understand why some of the leading members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee should want to send big delegations to the Wisconsin legislature to oppose and fight home rule at all hazards.

However, we do not believe that every member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is a briber and a crook. We still believe that there is some honesty left even among the so-called successful business men. And we will, therefore, most respectfully put the following up to them:

The city of Milwaukee cannot go on in the future as it has drifted along until now. The city of Milwaukee must accomplish reforms. The Social-Democratic administration and the Social-Democratic party furnish a bridge for decency in public life and honest progress. The Social-Democratic party offers what we believe is the last chance in this country for a peaceful settlement of great questions and for a lawful transformation of present society.

If Socialists and the Socialist party should fail—on account of reactionary and crooked legal obstacles that are put in its way—if the great mass of the people should be convinced that the legal way of betterment of conditions is impossible, that the laws are made for the benefit of thieves, grafters and capitalists exclusively—then the masses will very soon despise all laws and all legality. Then the principle opposite to Socialism, the principle of anarchism, will get the upper hand.

What will be the result?

The result will be that if—

Humpty Dumpty shall continue to sit on the crooked wall,  
Humpty Dumpty will have a great fall,  
And all the King's horses and all the King's men  
Will never make Humpty Dumpty whole again.

Again I say, progress and reform for Milwaukee are almost impossible unless we get home rule. All the three parties declared for home rule in their platforms in the last municipal election.

Now, will the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and the corporate interest that is behind them, oppose home rule in the next legislature?

*Victor L. Berger*

## Answer Filed in the Libel Suit

Last Saturday the answer of Victor L. Berger and Frederic Heath to the \$10,000 libel suit against this paper brought by Thomas J. Neacy, as well as statements of Elizabeth H. Thomas and Herman W. Bistrom's hearing on the complaint were filed with the Milwaukee clerk of courts. After admitting that the plaintiff is a citizen of Milwaukee, prominent in business and well known to the citizens of Milwaukee, the answer says that the allegations in the alleged libelous article are true. Mr. Neacy, the answer continues, was president, and as the defendants are informed and believe, is now the main financial support of the so-called Voters' league. The league is criticised in the answer.

The answer further alleges that the plaintiff has gained an enviable notoriety as a fault-finder in matters concerning public affairs, and that for about ten years past the plaintiff has continually and with ever increasing degree of virulence kept himself constantly before the public as a censor of public acts, of public officials and of public bodies in general.

To accomplish this, continues the answer, Neacy has caused articles, signed by himself, to be published in the daily papers, causing himself to be interviewed relative to public affairs, appearing either in person or by his agents before public bodies "for the purpose of substituting his judgment on public affairs for that of the proper officials."

The answer then says that Neacy

leged to have called Neacy a "briber and grafter" is quoted in the answer. The answer then says that Neacy failed to answer the Rose charges, though he said he would, refusing to sue Rose on the ground that inasmuch as he was president of the Voters' league at the time he was a quasi-public official.

The answer then refers to a petition which was circulated in the spring of 1907 by Dr. E. R. Weber asking Neacy to resign from the school board and from the board of trustees of the insane asylum. The answer says 2,500 signatures were secured in two days.

A list of thirty-four signed articles and interviews by Neacy, published in the daily papers in recent years, and dwelling on public affairs, is given, with the dates of each and the papers in which they were published.

Another list is given of some of the injunction proceedings begun by the plaintiff, notably the municipal light plant, new house of correction, penny lunch, Weeks tract index, sidewalk tax and other injunctions.

### Sugar-Coated Putrescence

When the old party politicians fall out we hear a little about the time-entrenched rotteness of this government of "ours." The following from Congressman Rainey discloses a few things:

Prominent stockholders and directors of the sugar trust were in grave danger not long ago; the doors of our penitentiaries were opening for many of them. They have succeeded, however, through their control of the Republican party, in bringing about the most delightful arrangement:

"The attorney general of the United States, until his appointment, was a sugar trust attorney, familiar with the methods of the trust, exhibiting even now a remarkable sympathy for its officials in the difficulties.

"The general counsel for the sugar trust is an ex-assistant attorney general of the United States, loyal to the Republican party, familiar with the methods and the secrets of the attorney general's office.

"The brother of the president of the United States is one of the attorneys for the sugar trust.

"J. E. Parsons, father of the ex-president of the New York county Republican committee, is under indictment on account of an offense against the law in Philadelphia.

"And the president of the United States has advised against a congressional investigation of the sugar trust for the reason that it might prove embarrassing.

"The last of the frauds by the sugar trust was committed Nov. 20, 1907. The statute of limitations is running every day and soon will be a bar against criminal prosecution."

### Feast and Famine

To him that hath is given, till his coffers strain to hold  
Their plethora of riches, and his pockets bulge with gold;

From him that hath not's taken, even the little that he hath—  
And, barefoot, he goes limping o'er the brambles in his path!

From him that is taken, even his liberty and life;

And off ring peace and plenty, all he gets is want and strife.

To him who holds is given all for which he makes demand;  
And bringing war and famine—lo, he rules a mighty land!

—James Ball Naylor.

The Belfast Street Railways, owned and operated by the municipality, last year carried nearly 46,000,000 passengers at an average fare of 86¢ a cent per mile and made a net profit of \$18,206.

Senator Owen claims that the big news gathering concern, the Associated Press, has wilfully refused to print anything about the big Bethlehem Steel Works strike. Not the first

time that concern has decided what the people should know and what they should not know, we rather guess.

The American Tobacco trust has just declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, and on top of it an extra one just for good measure of 7½ per cent.

The trust is eating up everything before it, and where it does not dare to employ illegal means it finds legal means about as successful.

Both the small dealers and the unions are as piggies in its path. Let the people own the trusts.

The working class will exist in torment just so long as the capitalistic wage system lasts. It will continue to live on the back streets and to eat the cheaper foods. This is inevitable so long as we live under a system that puts men at each others' throats to see who shall be "in" to survive and who "it's" to perish.

The immorality of the capitalist system finds its indictment in the fact that under its sway it is the INDUSTRIAL CLASS that is the POOR class.

Capitalism come to flower in the United States is thus summarized by Judge Lindsey in his "Beast and the Jungle" articles:

"The whole system is an alliance of law-breakers against the sources, agents, and penalties of the law. It is the alliance of a 'plunder-bond'—a compact among thieves and criminals

to be overestimated in the face of all

capitalistic laws and the surrounding

capitalistic system as to our two So-

cial-Democratic judges. We all know

that they are familiar with every-day

conditions and will 'make good' as

far as the capitalistic system of

jurisprudence will permit. Mention

must be made, in addition thereto,

that a number of defects have all

ready been discovered in the law cre-

ating the civil court; and that the

necessary amendments will be pre-

sented to the next legislature.

The mere fact that Milwaukee

county elected the first Social-Democ-

rat judges of a court of record will

we can safely assume, have a salu-

tary effect on the administration of

justice in other and higher courts.

Judge Richard Elsner

## Milwaukee's Socialist Judges on the Bench



Judge Joseph Cordes

Photo by Frank D.

overcharging workingmen who, not infrequently branded as deadbeats in the eyes of their employers, lost their jobs, throwing them, their wives and children upon the mercies of our merciless capitalistic system. Space

will not permit us to describe all the horrors of the old system. The new

system of civil courts is undoubtedly

a great improvement, but must not

be overestimated in the face of all

capitalistic laws and the surrounding

capitalistic system as to our two So-

cial-Democratic judges. We all know

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sented to the next legislature.

The settled conviction that the

blowing up of the Maine was not on

the square, which said conviction has

been aided to by the fact that the

government has never attempted to

raise the wreck or remove the bodies

of the victims, may now be either

verified or exploded. A bill has fid-

ally been passed in congress to raise

the wreck and to bury the bodies

of the ill-fated sailors in Arlington

cemetery at the national capitol. Still

even the raising of the wreck may be

done in such a manner as to cover

things up and leave maimed

the question as to whether it was blown

up from the outside or the inside, and

also as to whether the casualty was

actually the work of the Spaniards or

a game in the interest of American

capitalism deliberately to force a war

for the sake of fat war contracts and

to play upon the patriotic key to

allay the restlessness of the despoiled

working class of this country at that

time. We expect to see the raising

of the wreck carried on with as much

# A Half Century of Wealth Concentration

[From an address delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Columbia College, New York City, by Henry Laurens Call.]

**L**It would be difficult to overestimate the material benefits received from science and invention, during the last half or three-quarters of a century.

In transportation, from the ox or horse team, overland wagon train, or slow sailing vessel, to the modern steam engines, electric trains, automobiles, and ocean greyhounds; in agriculture, from the hoe, single shovel plow, hand-sickle, or flail, to steam power, harvesters, and threshers; in printing, from hand-type and presses, to the linotype and perfecting presses; in manufacture, from the common needle, spinning wheel, or hand loom, to the sewing machines, power looms, and all the other complex and powerful machinery now in use—represent a transformation in the world's work and work-shop, almost beyond the power of the imagination to picture.

These changes mark a transition from almost primitive methods to those of the highest degree of complexity; and the multiplication of man's labor power ten, and often a hundred, and even a thousand, fold.

Along with this increase in labor power has gone also a vast increase in wealth production. The present wealth of the United States, if equally divided, would give \$1,318 to every individual in the land, including babies—or about \$5,000 to every family; as against \$267 per capita, or \$1,300 per family, in 1850.

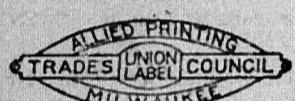
Thus the wealth we have saved is four times greater today than a half century ago. And this, be it remembered, is over and above the increased cost of living from the lavish maintenance of an ever growing idle class; over and above the wealth sent to foreign lands in the purchase of estates, palaces, titles and pleasures;

\*U. S. census, 1800 and 1850.

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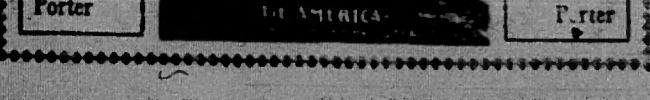
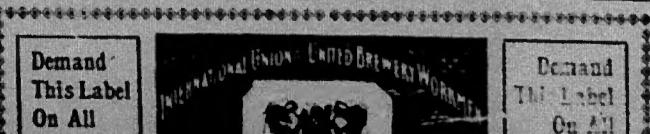
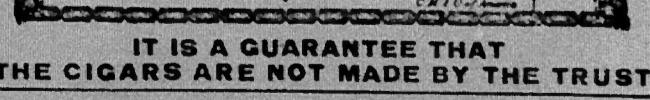
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Be a unionist in all purchases. Do not confine your purchases to union label shoes alone, but see that a union shoe dresser polishes them with union label shoe polish. Keep your shoes on the union list till you burn them in a union label stove. In order to do this you must, when needed repairs are necessary, have them repaired in a union repair shop. Make it your business to find out if there is a union repair shop in your locality before having your repairing done elsewhere. When the union label is worn from the first sole see that it is replaced with a new sole put on by union shoe repairers.

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IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST



Demand This Label On All Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter



# The Milwaukee Socialist Officials and Their Work

[We reprint the following interesting account, by Abraham Cahan, the well known New York literary man and editor, from the columns of the N. Y. Daily Call. Comrade Cahan wrote it "on the spot," having been sent to Milwaukee for the inauguration by the Call.]

I SPOKE to dozens of people about Emil Seidel before I had met him in the flesh, and there was one particular word which I found in the answers of all of them. No matter how divergent their opinions or their points of view might have been otherwise, they all included that word.

That word was "sincere."

And now that I have spoken with Seidel himself and spent more than an hour in his company, I feel that the adjective which instinctively comes to everybody's lips upon speaking of him touches upon the most vital point in the character of the man who is the center of the nation's attention just now.

We talked on a variety of topics, and I felt the magnetic personality of which I heard so much before; and when he proceeded to expound to me his theory of "municipal research" upon which he is going to dwell, among other things, in his inaugural address, it became clear to me why his Socialist speeches and lectures were so rich in the number of converts they made. He speaks in a simple, unassuming, conversational way, but his words come from the very bottom of his heart and his voice sounds so true, so profoundly in earnest, so far from anything like affective or self-consciousness that his sentences are as irresistible as his whole individuality.

He is rather small of stature, but well made, with blonde, pronounced Tention features and an active, yet calm, manner. The Milwaukee newspapers have made a good deal of "copy" of the good cultured English he speaks.

Our interview took place in one of the smaller rooms at the headquarters of the Social-Democratic organization. The other rooms were alive with some of the newly elected aldermen and other party members. As I went through these rooms being introduced to those present, the word "Comrade" filled the air.

The old English word, which I had been using for twenty-eight years, seemed to take on a new meaning. I felt a new charm in the syllable, a new source of inspiration in its sound.

About twenty minutes later as I sat in the lobby of my hotel, an elderly little man stepped up to one of the clerks and addressing him with mock dignity, said: "Good evening, Comrade So and So, tomorrow we will all be Comrades."

I was still in the mood in which I left Social-Democratic headquarters, as a consequence, the old fellow's joke fell upon my ear as a coarse piece of sacrifice, and I felt like resenting it, but its author went on talking of "Comrade Seidel" and the Socialists generally with the friendliest good nature

and then it came back to me that this addressing one as "Comrade" had been described to me before as the irresistible joke of the day in these parts.

Another way in which the venom of the capitalistic press crops out the impression it is persistently endeavoring to create that Bading is an official of the highest efficiency and of spotless integrity. In other words, that in dismissing him the Socialists follow the time honored maxim of boodle politicians that "to the victors belong the spoils."

As a matter of fact, however, the original purpose of the Socialists after the last election, was to let Bading stay, as was made clear by a public statement of party representatives. Since then, however, a more thorough inquiry into the health commissioner's record has revealed his utter neglect of duty in the matter of factory and tenement sanitation.

It is the rule of the Socialist administration of Milwaukee to place a member of their party in every position of influence, by which the general policy of the regime or its reputation may be affected, but to leave undisturbed every official whose honesty and fitness has been

established. The outgoing administration has employed a large army of "bench warmers" and grafters of every description. All these will have to go, of course. Seidel is bent upon giving Milwaukee a clean competent government, business-like, economical, absolutely honest and with an eye to the real benefit of the working people, and none but those who fit into a scheme of things of this nature need apply.

This brings me to another interesting feature of the situation. One would imagine that the election of a Socialist city administration would keep the office seeking fraternity at a respectful distance. Nothing of the sort. Scarcely an hour but an applicant calls, and, of course, all these job hunters are non-Socialists.

"Not one of our own people has asked me for an appointment," said Comrade Seidel. "Those who do are either avowedly Democrats or Republicans who make pleas on the ground of eligibility or conceal their party affiliations without daring, however, or, finding it advantageous, to put on a Socialist mask."

## A Half Century of Wealth Concentration

(Continued from 2d page.)

again the greatest opportunities for rapid fortune building. And especially trust formation, perhaps more than any other invention devised by man, has been calculated to take wealth from the people at large, and add this to the great fortunes of the world.

It is popularly supposed, it is true, that the proportion of our national wealth owned by the "wealthy" class is something like fifty per cent; and curiously enough, this supposition is based upon the computations of Dr. Charles B. Spahr, George K. Holmes of the United census bureau, and others, made almost coincident with the compilations mentioned by Senator Ingalls.

Dr. Spahr, basing his computations upon the returns of the surrogate courts of the state of New York, for the years 1880, 1890 and 1891, estimated that one per cent of the population of the United States then owned fifty-one per cent of the wealth of the nation; while Mr. Holmes, basing his estimates upon an analysis of the United States census returns for 1890, estimated that three one hundredths of one per cent of the population then owned twenty per cent of the wealth of the nation; which estimate, if extended to cover a full one per cent of our population, would probably give practically the same results as that of Dr. Spahr.

These, as also other authorities, show a substantial agreement upon the part of the statisticians, that one per cent or less than one per cent of our population owned in 1890 practically half the wealth of the nation.

But whether we hold with Senator Ingalls, that 31,100 persons possessed at that date fifty-six per cent of the nation's wealth; or, on the other hand, with Dr. Spahr, Mr. Holmes, and others, that one per cent of our then

population, owned fifty per cent of that wealth—is, after all, a matter of little moment, and can little affect any conclusions we may reach. That these same figures, based upon the statistics of seventeen years ago, should, however, be now cited, as showing the degree of wealth concentration today, is a matter of considerable importance. It merely illustrates the reluctance to break away from any given estimate once established.

Yet the merest glance will show that, so far from remaining stationary, this wealth concentration has proceeded with vastly accelerated pace during the last seventeen years.

The fortune of John D. Rockefeller, for instance, was but \$100,000,000 in 1880; while his present income alone is estimated at from \$72,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per year. Now, inasmuch as it requires all the labor of the people to add a bare \$3,000,000,000—or less than three per cent per annum—to our national wealth of some \$100,000,000,000, that gentleman's wealth, judged by its earning power,

cannot by any species of computation be placed today at less than from \$2,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000. If he receives one-fortieth part of the national income, then he is, to all intents and for all purposes, possessed of one-fortieth part of the nation's capital.

But, if John D. Rockefeller's wealth has increased, during the past seventeen years, from a patry \$100,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000, then the \$40,000,000 given as the wealth of William Rockefeller in 1880, must have increased to \$1,000,000,000; and the fortunes of H. H. Rogers, H. M. Flagler, John Archbold, O. M. Payne, and other hangers-on of the Rockefeller chariot wheels, must have grown proportionately; and the estimate recently made by the Hon. Frank S. Monetti, of Ohio, and widely quoted by the associated press, of some \$100,000,000,000—or nearly the one-fifth part of our entire national wealth—as the possessions of that inner circle known as the "Standard Oil Group," would seem to be sufficiently conservative.

Similarly the wealth of the Astor family, which had grown from \$6,

\$00,000 to \$300,000,000 in the thirty-five years from 1854 to 1889, cannot in the seventeen years since then be supposed to have grown to less than \$1,000,000,000. So also the wealth of the Vanderbilt family, which had grown from a patry \$1,000,000 in 1854 to \$300,000,000 in 1880, can hardly today be less than \$1,000,000,000.

The fortunes, moreover, of Mr. Carnegie, Clark of Montana, or the Gould family, must range somewhere from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 each. And at least in the quarter-billion would range the accumulations of such master minds in the realm of high finance as J. Pierpont Morgan, A. Belmont, E. H. Harriman, Marshall Field, James J. Hill, and others equally well known. While just below these are hundreds of others, whose single fortunes, now lost in the more gigantic aggregations, equal and perhaps exceed the largest fortunes in the country seventeen years ago.

A careful analysis of the census for 1900 shows that, as classified according to occupations, 250,251 persons possessed \$67,000,000,000 out of a total of \$95,000,000,000 given as our

total aggregate wealth of the country today, estimated at \$106,000,000,000.

These conclusions are startling, if must be admitted; and they are, of course, from the very nature of the problem, incapable of exact verifica-

tion. They are, however, certainly borne out by this comparison of the census of 1900 with the showing of wealth concentration at previous periods. Nor yet are they so startling or so incredible, as the known increase of individual fortunes. If John D. Rockefeller alone owns today the one-fortieth part of all the nation's wealth; and if the immediate group of which he is the central figure, called "The Standard Oil group," is possessed of nearly one-tenth part of all that wealth; then it is hardly conceivable that the thousands, and tens of thousands of other names of enormous wealth, by whom they are surrounded, are possessed of less than the proportion named.

The steel trust, for instance, has added its dozens of names of greatest wealth to our roll of multi-millionaires; the copper trust, and now the beef trust, have added their full quota; while there are some seven hundred other trusts, together with banking, insurance, railroad and other public service corporations innumerable, all piling up their silent, relentless billions for their proud owners.

It was only recently that a man by the name of Harkness died in Pittsburgh, and another by the name of Lockhart, I believe, in Philadelphia, whose names were practically unknown to the general public, and yet the fortune of each of them was reliably given at from \$150,000,000 to \$175,000,000; or yet another by the name of Weyerhaeuser, a citizen of a western town, altogether unknown, is declared to have "cornered" the timber of the country, as Rockefeller has "cornered" its oil, counting his wealth almost into the billions as a result. And scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of some man, woman, or even a child, all but unknown, and yet whose fortunes are variously given at from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, or even more. Truly, with the tormented one of old, industrial society must today exclaim, "Our name is legion!"

# OVER HALF SOLD

No. of shares previously sold  
Sold last week

245

31

Total to April 11  
No. of shares to be sold in this campaign

276

Shares sold

500

No. of shares remaining to be sold

276

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Every Saturday

**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**  
Published by the  
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC  
PUBLISHING COMPANY

344 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER

Editor Associate

The Herald Is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

Recent HERALD callers: Patrick Donohue, New York City; William Euphrat, H. Brains, Manitowoc, Wis.; Fred Ebeling, Jacob Willig, Chicago, Ill.; J. Saltzman, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

With this number the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD begins its thirteenth year. It takes on added interest to the Socialists of the United States because of the recent triumphant outcome of the years of propaganda carried on by the party in Milwaukee, in which the paper played so great a part. The election of the Social-Democratic ticket on April 5 was a victory for the principles and tactics of international Socialism as against the distorted sectarian article that has for years spread paralysis throughout the American movement. Milwaukee has shown the lead, it is for other localities to shake off the thimbles of impotency and semi-impossibility and profit by Milwaukee's example.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats are already making good under the responsibility that is now upon them and are meeting the great opportunity that victory has given them. Sooner or later the same responsibilities will come to other Socialists throughout the country and they will naturally want to know what we are doing now, and the HERALD will be more than ever indispensable to them these coming months. Especially we would urge them to take the Wisconsin (8-page) edition. They will want to keep track of all the smaller items regarding our Socialists in action that do not get into the national (4-page) edition. The eight-page edition costs one dollar a year, but it is well worth the extra cost—and after all there are times when one can spare a dollar as well as a half. And this ought to be one of the times.

**National Party News.**

Owing to the fact that there is not now sufficient money on hand to pay mileage both ways, and the further fact that the names and addresses of delegates are coming in so slowly, as a general policy checks for mileage cannot be forwarded in advance, and delegates, wherever possible, will pay their own fare to the congress. By Monday evening, May 16, they will be reimbursed by the national office for the amount advanced upon filing a requisition on the blank form which will be distributed at the first session. However, any delegates who will need a resistance before leaving home, will receive a check by return mail by stating the cost of trip—one way and giving full name and home address.

At the instance of the national Finnish organization and by virtue of a resolution adopted at their convention held in Hamtramck, Mich., August of last year, a conference of the delegations to the national congress, from

New York, Massachusetts, Florida, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Indiana, Oklahoma, Virginia, New Jersey, Nevada, Alabama, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Arkansas and the United States. The Socialists have a clean record on which to take the case to the United States supreme court and are proceeding to do so, in accordance with the original instructions.

**To the Socialists of the United States**

Milwaukee is now in the forefront of the Constructive March of the American Branch of International Social-Democracy. You cannot afford to be ignorant of what the Socialist Administration of Milwaukee is doing. The

**Social-Democratic Herald**

Now becomes more indispensable to you. Not the four page National Edition, but the eight page Wisconsin Edition is what you want. It will give you all the local moves, local problems, local clashes. The price of that Edition is \$1.00 a year.

**The new volume begins this week. Subscribe at once!**

The HERALD will be brighter and better than ever the coming year, with an enlarged corps of contributors and many added features which will make it the leading weekly party paper published in the United States.

**Address: Social-Democratic Publishing Co.**  
**344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.**

**A Clean Sweep!**

Group photo post cards showing Milwaukee's city hall and portraits of entire city ticket, including judges, is a work of art. Now on sale for 5 cents each, at the office of the Social-Democratic Herald; by mail, 6 cents.

We have also a high grade photograph of Mayor Seidel, by Klein, Milwaukee's best known photographer; price 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents.

Another photograph, by Herman R. Miller, shows Mayor Seidel with his wife and daughter and a group of neighbors' children, in front of his neat but pretentious home.

This picture will in all probability become as famous as Lincoln's log cabin home has; price, 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents.

These photographs are all printed on first-class paper and will prove an inspiration in every Socialist home.

The publishers remit 15 per cent of the gross proceeds from the sales of these cards to the Social-Democratic party fund.

Special prices in large quantities to dealers.

Send all orders to the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

**A Trade Union and Socialist Victory**

By Robert Hunter

(Written for the HERALD.)  
**S**OME of the grafting signs of the time has been the joyful way in which labor papers all over the country have received the news of the Milwaukee victory.

It was won through their efforts, through their own organizations, and through their own votes.

Nearly every trade union journal has commended the work of the Milwaukee comrades and spoken of the Socialist victory there as an awakening of labor.

There has been some scoffing, but on the whole we may expect the labor movement of America to keep its eyes intent upon Milwaukee.

And the fact is the trade union movement should have no less pride than the Socialist movement in this victory.

Nearly every man elected is a trade unionist. The mayor is a pattern maker and several of the aldermen are union officials.

If Pattern Maker Seidel should go wrong, it will hurt the Milwaukee

movement just as much, and no more than, it hurts a union to have one official go wrong.

So long as a vigilant, energetic organization exists the individual that betrays the movement can be brushed aside.

In Milwaukee the movement is not one of men, but of principles and of organization.

Some of the labor papers express some concern over the future of the Milwaukee movement.

They say they will await the test before expressing an opinion; but the test has already been made!

The Milwaukee movement has been undergoing a test for twenty years. Had it been willing to compromise it could have won victories long ago.

Had it only desired to elect a popular union official it could have had that empty honor a decade ago.

Had it desired merely sweet words and lip-praise, Berger could today have been in congress brushing the boots of some Democratic or Republican boss.

No, the test of the Milwaukee movement was made during the long years of privation and defeat that preceded the present victory.

Today the workers of Milwaukee know what they want and they have set out to get what they want.

They have asked no favors in getting into power and they will need to give no favors to keep in power.

They have the movement, the votes, the intelligence and the determination and when in their battle to remodel the city of Milwaukee they meet trials and tribulations they will not be daunted.

They know trials and tribulations of old. They have met them at every step in their onward movement and as they have overcome the obstacles of the past they will overcome the obstacles of the future.

And as they have prevailed over the discouragements that come to all who fail they will prevail over the discouragements that confront the victorious as well.

Let labor keep its eye on Milwaukee. It is an example to America of what labor politically united and intelligently organized can do.

The printing of the county amounts to \$100,000 a year.

**City and County Consolidation.**

Supervisor Heath presented the following resolution:

**RESOLVED.** That the chairman of the county board is hereby authorized to name three citizens, who are versed in public affairs, to represent this board in the consideration of the question of a unification of the county and city governments; and further

**RESOLVED.** That this board send a communication, signed by the chairman, to the common council, asking that body to appoint a like committee for the city, the two committees thus appointed to hold joint sessions and to consider in all its phases, legal and otherwise, the subject of county and city consolidation, and to report on methods by which the same can be brought about.

**For New Court House.**

During the session Tuesday Chairman Sheehan appointed the special committee that will have charge of the planning for the new court house. The names appear above. The Milwaukee county court house was built many years ago and has sadly outgrown the needs. It is an old style building, full of space that cannot be utilized, and the need of a new and modern building is also made imperative by reason of the many new courts that have from time to time been established, and which are now quartered all over the city. The new court house project with the new civic center is one of the big undertakings now before the supervisors.

Milwaukee county is also to have an agricultural school for boys and the committee to superintend its establishment was also appointed Tuesday. See above. The next meeting of the board will be held Tuesday, May 24.

A. B. SHINN

**COLUMBUS' DEMONSTRATION.****Vast Procession of Sympathy for Street Car Strike—Cheers for Milwaukee Victory.**

The marching demonstration here Sunday in behalf of the street car strikers was an army over three miles in length, filling High street to the curbs. The vast volume of music of the bands died away in the distance and the cries and cheers of "Milwaukee is all right," continued for over two hours as the army passed the I. O. O. F. temple, where the Ohio Socialist state convention was being held.

The cars did not run early in the morning. Detectives and police were not seen in the parade, for there were about 30,000 people in their way. No arrests were made.

A. B. SHINN

Columbus, O.

**Our Women's Circle.**

Conducted by Elizabeth H. Thomas, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

**Why Women Should Pay Dues**

In making our crusade to get the wives of party members to pay dues, we are often told by the husbands, who hold the pocketbooks, that the family cannot stand double dues. We find, upon investigation, that the husbands usually pay more than 25 cents in addition to their dues, to special collections of one kind and another in the course of the month. We urge these husbands to make it possible for their wives who may be disposed to do so, to pay regular dues, even though it is necessary to neglect the special collections in order to do so. What is the difference? Why to the party there is the same difference that there is to the individual between depending upon charity and the holding of a steady job. Let the party treasure have an income and let it be known who acknowledges no claims but insists upon being a little party unto himself. The workingmen and women of the Socialist party form a chain, hand joined to hand, all around the world. If you do not pay dues you are at best a missing link.

Our women, themselves, too frequently say, "Oh, I am as good a Socialist as any 'one,' I do not pay dues, but I do what I can on the outside." Do not deceive yourself.

If you do not carry the Socialist card and buy your stamp regularly, you are a Socialist just as the man is a union man who hangs on to his own job at all hazards, keeps his money in his pocket, but devoutly hopes that the strikers may win their fight. The Socialist campaign is carried on by men and women committed to one task and using a special method for its accomplishment. Small contributions from each must be in the hands of the authorized executive of the party for the performance of their work. If you do not pay dues, you repudiate organization. You are only an anarchist. You are anywhere but in your place when the command for a charge comes and to all practical intents and purposes, the fight is being made without you. The army does not depend on you. It cannot depend upon one. The army does not depend on you. It cannot depend upon one.

INVALUABLE AS A HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE LIBRARY.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Some of the women's magazines of exceptional beauty and interest—22 to 28 pages each month. Beautifully colored, covered with gold, leather, etc. Illustrated—printed on high grade book paper. Describes and illustrates the latest Paris fashions. Its timely articles and excellent short and serial stories are intended to every woman of the family. The department is open to all subjects of interest and importance to women—in the home, on the farm, in the office—or edited by a corps of experts in the subjects. Price, these timely articles from 10 cents to 25 cents.

PRICES OF PATTERNS.

MISSSES' DRESS.

Paris Patterns No. 2082

All Sizes Allowed.

LIGHT-TAILED CASHMERE was most effectively employed in making this girlish model. Full-length sleeves and a choker, topped by a high standing collar, of tucked net in deep color add greatly to the dressy effect. The pattern is in sizes 12 to 17 years. For a mass of 15 years the dress will require, as illustrated, 5 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1½ yards of tucked net and 2 yards of braided net banding. If made of one material, it will require 7½ yards of material 24 inches wide, 1½ yards 27 inches wide, 1½ yards 30 inches wide or 4 yards 42 inches wide.

PARIS MODELS—An authority on fashions, a woman's magazine of exceptional beauty and interest—22 to 28 pages each month. Beautifully colored, covered with gold, leather, etc. Illustrated—printed on high grade book paper. Describes and illustrates the latest Paris fashions. Its timely articles and excellent short and serial stories are intended to every woman of the family. The department is open to all subjects of interest and importance to women—in the home, on the farm, in the office—or edited by a corps of experts in the subjects. Price, these timely articles from 10 cents to 25 cents.

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## Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.

TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742



Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Frede  
Genuine Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State.

## OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN BECHERT, 318 State St.  
Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATH, 241 State St.  
Secretary-Treasurer—WILLIE HEDDERSON, 1500 Thirtieth St.,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Attalaentor—A. M. WILHELM, 1500 Thirtieth St.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Business Agent—FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State St.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—William Griebing, Walter S. Fisher,  
John J. Handler, William Colman, James Sheehan, John Radler, Edmund McInas.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St., Chairman,  
Wm. Haller, V. C. Frank Krohn Tress, J. Bechert; Sec., H. P. Book, 1115 Park St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 3d and 5th Thursday evenings, 318 State St.,  
Chair. Sec., John Schaefer, 502 Fifteenth St.; Min. Sec., Henry Humpel, 318 State St.;  
Business Agent, Wm. Griebing, 318 State St. (Chartered by the F. D. L. O. T. Dept. 4)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More  
Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood." The  
courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ the  
means to the end—labor's freedom. While we wait, let us  
USE ITS POWER

## Union Barber Shops



## Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, May 4, Bro. Edw. Basenberger in the chair; Bro. Joseph Sulzste, vice chairman.

All officers present.

On motion, roll call of organizations was dispensed with.

Minutes read and approved.

New delegates seated from Plumbers No. 75, Post Office Clerks No. 3.

The report of the Metal Trades section was read and filed.

The Label section reported that the Carriage and Wagon Workers had asked for moral support and that the secretary had been instructed to write to Toledo to learn who had jurisdiction in the carriage shops.

Delegates from Carriage and Waggon Workers denied that moral assistance had been asked of the Label section. In reply two delegates insisted that such support was asked. On motion the report was filed.

Bro. Grass asked for further time in regard to the alleged locking of factories during working hours. The request was granted.

Bro. Weber reported for the Labor Day committee that there had been

numerous changes in the returns and the desire for a Labor Day parade was so general that he suggested that the council take such a stand.

Moved that the report be received and that the committee be instructed to proceed to arrange for a Labor Day parade. Carried.

Bro. Nemmer reported for the special committee to investigate into the hours of the firemen at the Beggs power plants. He reported that men work seven days a week, twelve hours a day, with a change of shift every two weeks when the day men have to keep on working without sleep.

Moved that the report be adopted and a committee appointed to draft resolutions condemning the conditions existing in the power plants. Carried.

The chair decided that the existing committee prepare the resolutions.

The executive board reported a communication from the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' alliance, which it turned over to Business Agent Griebing of the Building Trades council to answer.

A communication from the United Hatters was read to council and filed.

A communication from the A. F. of L. was referred to the business agent.

A communication from the A. F. of L. union label trades department, urging support of the label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' union. Placed on file.

A communication from the A. F. of L. relative to the strike at the steel plants at South Bethlehem, Pa., and warning workmen against an advertisement headed "Learn a Trade," which sought to lure men to South Bethlehem, was read to council and

on motion placed on file.

A communication was read from the United Garment Workers of St. Louis, together with a circular letter that has been sent to Milwaukee dealers in regard to labor's grievance against the clothing manufacturers, Marx & Haas. On motion delegates were asked to report back.

The board recommended the adoption of a resolution and to request that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor send same out with its next circular. On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

The board recommended that the Leather Workers No. 54 be given credentials to visit other city locals for assistance. On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

On recommendation of the board the Building Trades council was granted an extension of six months on its loan.

A communication from the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor containing the opinion of the federation attorneys, Daniel Hoan and Michael Levin, regarding the proposed bill of the Wisconsin committee on industrial insurance, was read and filed.

The attorneys hold that the bill in its present form is prejudicial to the interests of the employee.

A communication from the San Francisco Labor council asking endorsement of two bills now pending in congress in the interests of the Post Office Clerks, was read and such endorsement was granted.

A booklet giving the causes of the big international strike against the International Paper Co. by the Brotherhood of Paper Makers was read in part to the council and moral support granted.

On motion the report of the executive board was adopted as a whole

## News of Organized Labor

Conducted

by

Walter S. Fisher

The members of the Painters' union in Okmulgee, Okla., have recently signed up a new scale with the contractors of that city, which gives the men an advance in wages from 40 to 42½ cents per hour.

On May 1 the new scale of the Stone Masons' unions of Minneapolis and St. Paul went into effect. The agreement gives the men an increase of 5 cents, making the wages of journeymen now 55 cents an hour.

The Stone Cutters' union of Cleveland, Ohio, which has been on strike since the first of April, has succeeded in putting a new agreement into effect whereby the men get an eight-hour day and an increase in wages from \$4 to \$4.50 per day.

The Printers' union of Jefferson City, Mo., recently received an increase in wages of \$2 per week for hand and floor men and \$1 per week for machine operators.

Every retail shoe clerk in Oakland, Calif., carries a union card.

Eighty contracting firms of San Diego, Calif., have signed an agreement advancing the minimum wage scale of union carpenters from \$1.50 to \$4 per day.

After a strike of five months' duration, the Billposters' union of Chicago has signed an agreement which gives the union men an increase of \$1 per week. All the billposting in that city is now being done by union labor.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union has purchased a tract of land thirty-eight miles from Asheville, N. C., consisting of 519 acres, and will erect thereon a home and sanitarium for its members.

The Brewery Workers of Muskegon, Mich., have just signed a two-year agreement whereby the brewers, drivers, firemen and watchmen receive an increase of \$1 and the bottlers \$2 per week. The firemen also get a vacation every year of two weeks with full pay.

Nine leading factories and 175 smaller ones is the gain of the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers in their struggle for the eight-hour day.

The Boilermakers on the Central of Georgia railway have been granted an increase in wages amounting to 2½ cents per hour.

The machinists employed by the Southern railway at Princeton, Ind., have received an increase of 4½ cents an hour.

More than 30,000 women employed in the laundries, factories and mechanical establishments throughout the state of Illinois will be affected by

on motion placed on file.

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On motion the report of the executive board was adopted as a whole



Address all  
Communications to  
318 State St.

Lawton, Okla., carpenters have signed a new scale for the ensuing year, which gives them an increase of 5 cents per hour.

The Painters and Decorators' union of Chicago Heights has secured an agreement with the contractors which provides for a wage of \$4, an increase of 40 cents per day.

Don't forget the union label when making purchases of all kinds.

After a strike lasting two weeks, the Painters and Paperhangers of St. Louis, Mo., have signed an agreement which provides for an increase of 25 cents an hour, an increase of a like amount on Jan. 1, 1911, making the wages 52½ cents an hour for 1910, and 55 cents an hour for the following two years.

Oil City, Pa., Typographical union has secured agreements from employers in its jurisdiction providing for an increased wage scale. Floor and ad men get an increase of \$1 and book and job men \$1 per week.

Corsicana, Tex., printers have secured an increase in wages amounting to \$1.50 per week.

The Brewers' Workers of Buffalo, N. Y., have received an advance in wages of \$1 per week.

The new scale of wages for all the painters' unions of Milwaukee went into effect on May 1. The agreement calls for an advance of 5 cents per hour, raising the wages of the painters from 37½ cents to 42½ cents per hour.

The legislature of California recently passed a law making the unauthorized wearing of a union button or a display of a union card a criminal offense.

The railroad telegraphers of the New York Central have reached an agreement with the railroad company whereby they will receive an increase in salary of 10½ per cent.

Three hundred girls have been on strike at the potters at East Liverpool, Ohio, returned to work after winning their demands for more pay.

The painters and decorators of Chicago, who have been on strike for the past month, have won a victory when the employers agreed to pay the scale of 60 cents an hour, which was demanded by the unions. The agreement was signed for three years.

The Painters' union of Lenox, Mass., recently secured an increase of 3½ cents an hour for 1910, without any trouble whatever.

The strike of the switchmen on a large number of western railroads was ended about the middle of April, and the men returned to work after an agreement was reached which gives them an increase of 3 cents per hour.

and the recommendations concurred in.

The committee to see Jantl & Blineman reported that they found a large stock of union made goods and a desire on the part of the firm for union support. It was claimed that no courtesy was intended toward the committee from the Label section but that at the time the committee called the firm was too busy, it being in the Easter season, to confer with the committee.

Bro. Fisher brought up the question of the labor department in the official organ and agreed to continue the work at a lower rate than the time actually required. It was moved to continue the labor column at the rate of \$5 a week, to accept the offer of the State Federation to stand half the cost and to render a bill to the Federation each week for its share. Carried. Bro. Fisher was granted the use of the seal to write for official journals of the different internationals.

The Bakers reported success in signing up the bakeries for the coming year.

Bro. Brophy urged unions having printing done to instruct the printers to print the "shop number" along with the label.

RECEIPTS FOR EVENING

Pattermakers ..... \$10.00  
Molders ..... 64  
Machinists ..... 12.00  
Licensed Tailors ..... 4.50  
B.T.C. Co., part payment on loan ..... 100.00

Painters ..... 5.01  
Leather Workers ..... 1.50  
Broom Makers ..... 1.40  
Plumbers ..... 26.40  
Carvers, 18 ..... .75  
Lathers, 10 ..... 2.05  
Carpenters, 15.10 ..... 1.50  
Garment Workers, 71 ..... 3.41  
Sheet Metal Workers, 24 ..... 9.00  
Plasterers, 13.87 ..... 9.00  
Painters Dist. Co., rent ..... 15.00  
Stairfitters, 18.75 ..... 9.00  
Painters, 160 ..... 2.61

DISBURSEMENTS

Frank J. Weber, salary ..... \$50.00  
Frank J. Weber, stamps ..... 3.00  
Frank J. Weber, scrapping ..... 5.00  
Frank J. Weber, Seapine ..... 30  
Office rent for May ..... 20.00  
W. S. Fisher, labor news services, 2 weeks ..... 10.00  
Executive board, meeting May 1 ..... 4.75

\$213.77

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FRONTAGE AND NEW FURNITURE

Carpet, Rugs, Pictures, etc., for ONE-THIRD REGULAR PRICE

We furnish 8 rooms complete for ..... \$42.50

H. L. STEIN

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Bull Wheeck's Place.

UNION Headquarters

Past President Bartenders Union.

193 4th Street.

Chicago House

OTTO GROSSE, Prop.

524-526 East Water Street

15 Block North of City Hall

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MAX HAUBER, OPTICIAN

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Of the best lasts and made from the finest leather, the foremost dealers in the country have supplied us with these shoes, and our well-known CLOSE PRO-

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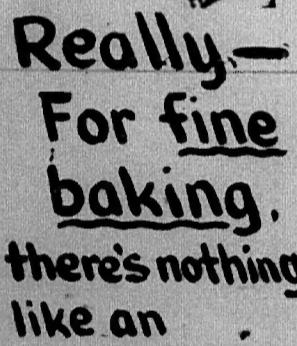
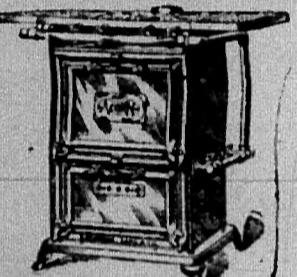
Our stylish spring suits are made well, fit well and wear well, besides being most reasonably priced.

## Suits \$8.00 to \$22.50

Our hat department is filled with new shapes and colors. Prices

\$1.00 to \$3.00

Fine furnishings such as negligee shirts, neckwear, hose, underwear, belts, etc., carried in good assortments.



## The Story of Milwaukee's Victory Will be Told by Frederick and May Strickland

Since the election, on April 5, there has been a constant demand for speakers from Milwaukee to tell the story of the victory and the work which led up to it.

Most of Milwaukee's prominent speakers now have their hands, minds and time so occupied with working out plans to govern the city and make good our platform promises that they have little time for speaking.

To fill this demand, the SOCIAL-

DEMOCRATIC HERALD about the middle of June. The Milwaukee Socialists feel that they are fortunate in securing the services of Comrade Strickland to tell the Socialists of the country the story of Milwaukee's victory.

Comrade Strickland knows all the facts in the case and has the oratorical ability to "deliver the goods" in the most effective manner.

Comrade Strickland will be accom-

panied on this trip by his wife, May McDonald Strickland, the late state secretary of Indiana for two years.

Strickland was one of the conspicuous persons all through the campaign which resulted in the sweeping victory. He talked to thousands of working people at the shops during the noon hours and addressed the tremendous mass meetings in the largest halls in the evenings.

Comrade Strickland will start on a tour of the middle and eastern states under the auspices of the SOCIAL-

DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

Our hat department is filled with new shapes and colors. Prices

\$1.00 to \$3.00

Fine furnishings such as negligee shirts, neckwear, hose, underwear, belts, etc., carried in good assortments.

**Frederick Guy Strickland**  
Socialist Party Leader and Organizer.

DEMOCRATIC HERALD has made arrangements with Frederick Guy Strickland, the well-known national organizer and lecturer, to tell the story of the Milwaukee victory.

Strickland was one of the conspicuous persons all through the campaign which resulted in the sweeping victory. He talked to thousands of working people at the shops during the noon hours and addressed the tremendous mass meetings in the largest halls in the evenings.

For full particulars how to secure the Stricklands for an epoch-making meeting in your town address the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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**May McDonald Strickland**  
Late State Secretary of Indiana. A Charming Story Teller and Entertainer.

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**Milwaukee Co. Organization**

Address all communications to E. T. Melius, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

Address all communications to E. T. Melius, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The Eleventh Ward Branch wishes to announce that they have arranged for their annual basket picnic, Sunday, July 10. It will be held at Scheffner's park, corner Thirtieth and Lincoln avenues. Admission price will be one dollar per family, including free refreshments.

The Social-Democratic Young Nation Club has arranged for a grand ball at the South Side Kindergarten hall, Saturday evening, May 28. They invite their many friends and the party members and sympathizers of the Socialist Democratic party to be present.

The Hungarian Branch of the Socialist Democratic party have arranged for a theatrical performance, to be followed by a grand ball in the evening, at the Tiedertafel hall, corner Seventh and Prairie streets, Sunday afternoon and evening, May 22. The play to be presented is entitled "Der Schuhmacher," a drama in three acts, by A. Tolowitsz. They hereby invite all the party members and sympathizers to be present.

The Town of Milwaukee Branch will hold their annual May ball Saturday evening, May 14, at Schulmann's hall, Cedarburg Plank road, one half mile north from Keele avenue. All comrades are cordially invited to attend. Everybody assured a good time.

The Fifteenth Ward Branch, Socialist Democratic party, will celebrate at their hall, northwest corner of Nineeenth and Vliet streets, Tuesday evening, May 10. A fine program is being arranged for, and will be followed by a dance. Admission to cents. Ladies free.

The Bohemian Section, Polish Section and the Croatian Section held well attended May day celebrations last Sunday afternoon.

**Branch Meetings Next Week.**

TUESDAY.

Fifteenth Ward Branch—At Odd Fellows' hall, corner Nineteenth and Vliet streets.

Twenty-first Ward Branch—At Raschig's hall, Bismarck and Chambers streets.

Twenty-third Ward Branch—At C. Wollin's hall, Thirteenth and Greenfield avenue.

West Allis Branch—At 5610 Greenfield avenue.

WEDNESDAY.

Sixteenth Ward Branch—At Fenwick's hall, Clybourn and Twenty-ninth streets.

Nineteenth Ward Branch—At Eckelman's hall, 3009 Lisbon avenue.

THURSDAY.

Twelfth Ward Branch—At Hodi's hall, 609 Kinnickinnic avenue.

Seventeenth Ward Branch—At Odd Fellows' hall, corner Potter and Clarke street.

Town of Lake Branch No. 1—At Chas. Burmeister's, Howell avenue.

FRIDAY.

Thirteenth Ward Branch—At Schmidt's hall, corner Third and Wright streets.

Twenty-fifth Ward Branch—At Harriman's hall, Tentonia avenue and Clarke street.

Town of Lake Branch No. 1—At Chas. Burmeister's, Howell avenue.

SALES.

What Shall We Do to be Saved? In this little booklet Victor J. De Leon sets forth Social-Democratic doctrine so plain that the man who runs may read, 5 cents a copy, \$1.00 a hundred. This office.

## AUCTION

Sale at the Well Known

## Goldman Jewelry Store

Grove St., Cor. National Ave.

will continue daily at

2:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Big Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

Etc., being sold at your own price

Any city car will transfer you to a National Ave. car.

## Semi-Annual Promotion

TO THE EDITOR.

The Milwaukee school board is at present engaged with the problem of ascertaining the advantages and disadvantages that may arise from sectioning classes, and incidentally, the effect semi-annual promotion is gradually producing in our schools has been brought to their attention. The committee having charge of this investigation, after deliberating over the testimonies of a number of teachers and principals, submitted a series of conclusions to the board, the gist of which is included in the following statements:

1. Sectioning of classes, under ordinary circumstances, is not advantageous; and,

2. The system of semi-annual promotion is meritorious.

The latter proposition is substantiated by the following arguments:

(1) permits the bright pupils to "advance more rapidly without being deterred by the slower ones; coarsely prevents the slower pupils from falling back too far and losing spirit—these results being brought about by having but a five-month, instead of a ten-month (or yearly) interval between classes; prevents clogging up of pupils in lower grades and distributes them into the upper, hence results in drawing more pupils through all the grades and into the high schools." (Page 287, March proceedings.)

The advantages enumerated here (if such they be) are not due to semi-annual promotions alone; other causes have contributed to these results. But semi-annual promotions are responsible directly and indirectly for conditions that weaken rather than strengthen our school system. Every teacher realizes that it takes her from four to five weeks to become well enough acquainted with the pupils of a new class to enable her to do efficient work. A teacher must be thoroughly acquainted with the pupils' knowledge and ability before she is able to properly direct his efforts. Not until the teacher has obtained a comprehensive knowledge of the foundation upon which she is going to build can she determine the superstructure; it will be safe to erect thereon, and it usually takes an efficient teacher from four to five weeks, according to character and personality of both teacher and pupil, to get this necessary information. Now, semi-annual promotion will make it necessary, for most teachers to become acquainted with two classes during the school year, and it stands to reason that those teachers can not accomplish as much work as teachers can who have but one class a year. The time which is consumed in getting acquainted with her new pupils must be made up by working with greater speed, devoting less time to each subject taught or omitting some subjects altogether, thus leading on to superficiality. The teacher feels that in order to cover the work laid out by the course of study she must hurry from subject to subject, teaching short cuts and abbreviated methods before the underlying principles have been thoroughly mastered. As a result the "bars had to be let down" all along the line and the high schools are being filled with crude and immature material.

Taking these conditions into consideration, the fact that some "bright pupils" have been enabled to get to the high school under semi-annual promotions in less time than it would have taken them under annual promotions, needs to be more carefully weighed before we decide that it really is a benefit as far as the entire school system is concerned.

Bearing in mind the principle that our schools should be conducted and administered so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, the fact that a few bright pupils have been able to reach the high school five months earlier pales into insignificance when compared to the loss of time all must endure on account of the semi-annual reorganization of the entire school system.

The statement that the semi-annual promotions prevent the "clogging up" of pupils in the lower grades and that it distributes them among the upper grades is evidently based upon an erroneous conception. Pupils are graded according to age and attainments, and not according to the frequency of promotion. Neither is the statement that more pupils "go through all the grades" in consequence of semi-annual promotion based on correct observation. That more pupils pass through school now than formerly is due to the more stringent enforcement of compulsory attendance laws and measures enforced to prevent truancy, and not to the system of promotion.

By accentuating the wrong idea, semi-annual promotions are instrumental in lowering the efficiency of our schools.

E. R. Melitz ..... 35  
Anonymous ..... 400  
E. A. R. ..... 50  
O. W. ..... 20  
W. E. Harton ..... 20  
P. S. ..... 25  
C. W. Spaeth ..... 25  
Fred Birner ..... 25  
A. J. Kimzey ..... 25  
Frank Kostner ..... 25  
W. G. J. ..... 100

(Continued next page)

## Semi-Annual Promotion

The development of knowledge power and ability in the pupils is no longer the primary aim of the teacher, "getting the pupils through school" is what the teacher must work for, else why these frequent promotions? Character building is being relegated to the rear and "the getting through" is inordinately emphasized by these frequent reorganizations of our schools.

The efficiency of the work done in our schools is further diminished by the numerous specialists, who drop in at any time to supervise the work of the classes. No matter what work the class may have on hand, that must give way when the supervisor appears, to permit him to exemplify his specialty, and woe unto the teacher whose class does not measure up to the supervisor's standard.

Besides the superintendent of schools and his four assistants we are blessed with four extra-supervisors, everyone of whom is a specialist, looking, not after the general efficiency of the teaching force, but merely after his or her particular specialty, subordinating everything else to that. Then, to cap the climax, a host of medical inspectors and "school nurses" (whatever that may be) have been let loose upon the unfortunate public schools to harass teachers, pupils and parents by unnecessarily accentuating the already too prevalent fear of disease.

Every one of these more or less regular visitors draws on the time of the teacher or her class and in that way contributes his share towards reducing the normal efficiency of the schools. In order to make up time lost in this way teachers are involuntarily driven towards adopting and following unpedagogical methods of instruction.

Instead of developing the mind of the pupils by a correct and logical method of properly directed self-activity of the child, leading him to recognize underlying principles and how to apply them, short cuts and abbreviated processes are taught. These the pupil can apply so long as they are fresh in their memory, but fail him later on; not having perceived and comprehended the principle or law underlying them, he is not able to reconstruct his formula after it once gets away from him. We are thus veering away from sound methods of pedagogics and forging towards the training of intellectual acrobats and mental dyspeptics.

Teacher.

WANTED—A Lady to do washing at the house twice a month. Apply at 330½ 34th St.

WANTED—To do addressing for societies etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for typewritten letters cannot be taken from the original CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition, this office.

ANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schach-Spiel Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE. Apply 1250 27th Street.

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50¢ a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., each or two for 25¢. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PRESS CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches; warrants in a book for 25¢. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PRESS CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with stable, Order on Trotter, Trotter, Trotter, with stable, CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

DAMAGES COLLECTED

For personal injury.



If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

**BIJOU** Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

Matines Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

School Children's Matinee Friday

10 Cents

The Original Al W. Martin's \$30,000 Production

**Uncle Tom's Cabin**

50—People, White and Colored—50

Soio Band and Orchestra

20—Colored People—20

10—Cuban and Russian Bloodhounds—10

Ponies, Donkeys, Chariots

Immense Street Parade Daily

Band Concert Daily

The Biggest and Best of Them All

**Summer Season Begins Sunday, May 15**

Klimt & Gazzolo, Players in High Class Melodramas

A Big Company Presenting the Best of All Western Plays

**The Montana Limited**

Prices 10c, 25c and 35c

**CRYSTAL** SHOWS DAILY 2:45-8:00-9:30

LAST FOUR TIMES SUNDAY CONSUL THE MAN MONKEY

Week Com. MONDAY, MAY 9

Mile. VANTY & Co. Parisian Danseuses

Joe Bannister & Co. SINGING SKETCH—"AULD LANG SYNE"

Walter Hale Banjoist

Moving Pictures Illustrated Song

Innes & Ryan Singing and Dancing

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Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

**ALHAMBRA** Milwaukee's Foremost Theatre

Last Times Sunday Mat. and Eve. The Heart of Maryland

Monday Evening and All Week

Matines Thursday, Saturday and Sunday

**NOIBE THE LADY FROM ATHENS**

A Farce Funnier Than "Billy"

Evenings: 10c to 15c

Matines: 10c to 35c

Hundreds of Good Seats 25c

MAJESTIC

10-Moto—10 On This Bill

Matines Daily

10c to

35c

—

Evenings

10c to

75c

**GAYETY**

Leading Burlesque Theater

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow

Hurtig and Seaman

present the coziest of all Fun Shows

THE

Ginger Girls

with Ed. Lee Wrotho of Bickel, Watson & Wrotho, late star of "Me, Him and I"

**Empress**

SALE FIRE PRICE TO SEE IN AMERICA

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE VAUDEVILLE AS YOU SEE IT IN NEW YORK

WEEK COM. MON. MAT., MAY 8 MATINEE DAILY BEST SEATS 10c

**FRESETER'S QUARTET**

A COMEDY SONG OFFERING

**HUNTRESS** IMPERSONATOR—SCENIC AND COSTUME CHANGES.

Comedy Singing & Talking Team in "A Rare Bill"

**O'NEIL & O'NEIL**

Lancaster, Hayward & Lancaster COE & BOYD

Musical Artists

**THE GORDON-BAISDEN TRIO**

INCOMPARABLE BIKEISTS

LAST 4 TIMES SUNDAY—GODLEWSKY TROUPE AND 5 OTHER ACTS

EMPIRE EMPRESS PRICES, 10c and 25c

THE SHOW PLACE OF THE TOWN

# Citizens to Study Economics

**A Plan Under Way to Open Extension Classes of University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee Schools. Council of Philanthropies Asked to Aid**

Civic interests are now uppermost in the minds of our citizens. A movement is on foot in Milwaukee to secure the establishment by the University of Wisconsin of extension classes in political economy, civics and philanthropy.

The progressive and the disinterested scientific character of the work of the Wisconsin university's extension division is well known. It has been leading the world in that line for several years and now has over 4,000 enrolled correspondence students all

over the country, so that Milwaukeeans will have an exceptional opportunity afforded them.

It is also possible that the movement may take the form of an independent center—a Milwaukee school of sociology, civics and philanthropy, working in co-operation with the extension division of the university and using its force of instructors.

Those interested have been in conference with Prof. Louis E. Reber, dean of the University of Wisconsin extension division, and have assured

lances from him that work here along these lines will be undertaken at once and vigorously pushed. They have been in conference with him for the past two days. The extension division already has a large number of correspondence students in Milwaukee and is ready to establish classes and lecture courses in the near future.

It is expected that cordial co-operation will be had from the school board. Last year the board passed a resolution of former Director Heath to confer with the university relative to the board offering the extension division a building in which to extend its work and at last Tuesday's meeting Director Kissling introduced a resolution relative to the finances of such a development.

In addition to the foregoing it may be said that the new central council of philanthropies will be asked to manifest an interest in the undertaking.

Who know to a fraction of a penny the actual cost of their business. The new plan will give the contractors a good big black eye.

The board would certainly be money ahead if a supervisor for school extension work were appointed. At the present time it costs Milwaukee \$7,500 to run three social centers for eight months of the year. In Rochester, N. Y., where the capable Mr. E. J. Ward has charge of the work, eighteen social centers are operated on the sum of \$16,000 a year. We had better take notice and profit by their experience.

Upon instruction, a committee of five members was appointed to consider the appointment of superintendent of schools, as the term of the present incumbent expires July 1st. It is the custom to carefully consider the appointment of all teachers and no less careful consideration of city property as well as that of private individuals.

Upon request the use of the grounds should be given the matter of the and kitchen of the Eleventh District Superintendent.

## Schools Feel Congenial Air of New Administration

Even the board of education, like everyone else, seems to be glad and has found new courage with the beginning of the new Socialist administration.

For the first time in many years the school board feels that the city fathers take a real interest in and will treat the Milwaukee public school system as a legitimate child of Milwaukee and will give it fair consideration with such aid as they can under our present laws.

The school board petitions the council to remit the water charges, as it does to the park board. The council is also asked to so amend the ordinance concerning the removal of ashes so that ashes may be removed from school buildings free of charge.

These requests come from the building committee, of which Conrade Russell and Mrs. Berger are members.

If these requests are granted the school board would save annually about \$15,000. Besides, we can see no good reason why the board of public works should not take care of city property as well as that of private individuals.

Upon request the use of the grounds should be given the matter of the and kitchen of the Eleventh District Superintendent.

## Town Topics by the Town Crier

Add. Melns' declaration for low-priced concerts in the Auditorium will certainly make a hit with the people.

Now that the Milwaukee baseball park has gone into the pockets of the fans for a boosted price of admission, it should be expected to also raise the quality of its performances and its performers.

Hooray! At last Milwaukee is to get in line with other cities. Architects have been ordered to look over Juneau park and the viaducts in preparation for the beginning of a system of public comfort stations.

After all that scare stuff in the Free Press about the party county committee settling all city legislation in advance, it is amusing to notice how the Social Democratic committee divide on some measures at the city hall.

As Social Democratic officials are not free pass funds the Milwaukee baseball management will have but few pastboards to give out in the common council this year. This and the hot old case in the price of admission ought to make into a profitable season for the Brewers.

A mass meeting will be held in the South Side Turn hall next Wednesday evening, under auspices of the South Division Civic Association, to discuss track elevation plans. Mayor Emil Seidel, City Atty. D. W. Hoan, Ald. E. T. Melns and other officials will speak. Street railway matters will be considered.

The new administration will soon get "on the job" with regard to the question of hospitals. We learn that the conditions at the city hospital for contagious diseases at Seventh and Clybourn streets, are so inadequate recently a little boy suffering from diphtheria had to be put to bed in a wash basket because of a shortage of beds!

Just after election (if it has been a Socialist victory) the old party officials are just as good as they can be! The employees of the city water department who served as election officials for the Democrats in the Third ward booths on election day have had their pay docked for that day. But they drew two city salaries on primary day, which is against the law.

Roosvelt, if he has brains, must know that the radical system of co-operation and harmony which the Socialists advocate could not produce wrong and foul immorality. By his own words he admits the present system is grossly wrong and foully immoral. He declares plainly that the existing stage of so-called civilization is a foul blot, and yet he has the consummate effrontery to tell an audience of intelligent men that Socialism, of which he apparently is grossly ignorant, would be worse than the immoral system we have. If couldn't possibly be worse with the poverty, squalor, degradation and corruption of the present. The Roosevelt-Taft-Aldrich crew are both drunk and insane with egotism, and delirious with power, and Emperor Theodore I. believes that his disgusting platitudes and his stupid denunciation of Socialism will bolster up the reeking capitalist system long enough for him and his pirate associates to completely subjugate the working class. But they have gone too far. Not even a Roosevelt with all his halo can stem the tide. The working people haven't forgotten that J. Pierpont Morgan, the king financial pirate of them all, always was a welcome visitor at the White House, and that Roosevelt's shouts for a square deal was the noise of a creature

who would willingly stoop to gain the ends for his despicable class by causing the gutters to run with the blood of the industrious strength of the nation.

If Roosevelt could prove half the foul and lying claims he makes against Socialism any of the tottering thrones of Europe could be his and he would possess the everlasting gratitude of the arrogant Morgan and Anthoni exploiters. But he cannot.

His statements are false; they are stupid lies, and if we give him credit for knowing much he must know he is a liar.

If Roosevelt should ever come to Milwaukee, and with his reckless effrontery ever attempt to say to the people of that city what he did to the Parisians, we are convinced he would be hissed from the platform.

Theodore Roosevelt today is the most towering figure in the public eye both here and abroad. His every word is sent broadcast by the capitalist press. He is the idol of capitalist brutality. He is their only hope. At the same time he is the most dangerous figure of the twentieth century and it he is permitted to be the standard bearer of brutal capitalism in 1912 and should succeed in being returned to power, our dream of a peaceful revolution may not come to pass.

The deadening effect on any race of the adoption of a logical and extreme Socialistic system could not be overstated; it would spell sheer destruction; it would produce grosser wrong and outrage, fouler immorality, than any existing system."

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Yes, we too, will STRUGGLE ON California Greeting To Our Wisconsin Comrades.

At this hour the western world wakes to rejoice in your victory for the people. I have no congratulations to offer those who were successful at the polls April 5, the victory belongs to the citizens of Milwaukee; for they will be the gainers, regardless of party.

In California, where our movement is disrupted by internal strife and schisms, we will again take heart at your example, and struggle on," as President Taft advised those in the Bowery bread line to do.

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